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Complaint  
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FILED  
SUPERIOR COURT  
THURSTON COUNTY, WASH.

18 MAY 14 AM 9:30

Linda Myhre Enlow  
Thurston County Clerk

18-2-02478-34

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF THURSTON

<p>AVERY SIMMONS, an individual,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plaintiff,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">vs.</p> <p>ALBERTSONS COMPANIES, LLC, d/b/a</p> <p>HAGGEN FOOD AND PHARMACY, a</p> <p>Delaware corporation,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Defendant.</p>	<p>) Case No.: .....</p> <p>)</p> <p>) COMPLAINT</p> <p>)</p> <p>) [JURY DEMAND IF REMOVED]</p> <p>)</p> <p>)</p> <p>)</p> <p>)</p> <p>)</p>
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Plaintiff Avery Simmons, by and through counsel, complains and avers as follows:

**I. PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE**

1.1 Status of Plaintiff. Plaintiff Avery Simmons is an individual residing in Thurston County, Washington.

1.2 Status of Defendant. Defendant Albertsons Companies LLC is a corporation organized in Delaware and doing business in Thurston County, Washington.

1.3 Jurisdiction. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to RCW 2.08.010.

1.4 Venue. Venue is proper in Thurston County, Washington. Defendant Albertsons transacts business in Thurston County and has offices for the transaction of business in Thurston County. RCW 4.12.025(1). Additionally, venue is proper because the activities which gave rise to these allegations took place in Thurston County, Washington. RCW 4.12.025(3).

1.5 Albertsons employs more than 8 employees and is an employer subject to Washington Law Against Discrimination, RCW 49.60.180. Albertsons employed plaintiff Simmons.

1.6 Albertsons employs more than 15 employees and is an employer subject to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000e. Albertsons employed plaintiff Simmons.

1.7 Albertsons employs 501 employees or more and is an employer subject to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000e.

1.8 Less than 300 days after incidents of harassment, plaintiff filed charges with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”) alleging violations of Title VII by defendant.

1.9 On April 17, 2018, the EEOC issued a Notice of Right to Sue to plaintiff.

## II. FACTS

2.1 Plaintiff was hired by defendant on or about February 16, 2017.

2.2 In August 2017, plaintiff was injured during work. Plaintiff filed a workers' compensation claim with Washington Labor & Industries.

2.3 After and because plaintiff filed her workers' compensation claim, the defendant issued a Personnel Action Notice to plaintiff regarding her workplace injury.

2.4 The defendant had reason to know that a particular employee behaved in a way that made his co-workers feel uncomfortable or harassed because of sex.

2.5 On or around October 16, 2017, a particular employee of defendant sexually harassed plaintiff in the form of unwanted touching and sexual luring.

2.6 Defendant has a written anti-harassment policy.

2.7 Plaintiff followed the defendant's written anti-harassment policy by reporting her co-workers' sexually-harassing behavior.

2.8 After and because plaintiff reported that she was being sexually harassed to her supervisor, the defendant issued two Personnel Action Notices for conduct that occurred before plaintiff complained of harassment.

1           2.9     Plaintiff reported to defendant's Human Resources Department that she was  
2 being sexually harassed. Human Resources, without following its own policy by investigating,  
3 told plaintiff there was no issue.

4           2.10    Defendant ratified and compounded the harassing behavior by failing to follow  
5 its own written policy and failing to address the behavior.

6           2.11    The harassment culminated in a change in the terms and conditions of  
7 employment.

8           2.12    Defendant acted with oppression, malice, an evil motive, or recklessness or  
9 callous indifference, or gross negligence to a federally protected right. Defendant's behavior  
10 was shocking and evidenced by an attempt to conceal or cover-up the discriminatory practice.  
11 Defendant's actions after the complaint evidenced an indifference and even a threat.

12           2.13    On October 24, 2017, plaintiff reasonably believed she had no choice but to quit.

### 13                                   **III. CAUSES OF ACTION**

#### 14                                   **A. Sexual Harassment – Hostile Work Environment**

##### 15                                   **(Washington Law Against Discrimination and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964)**

16           3.1     Plaintiff was subjected to unwelcome touching and sexual gestures based on her  
17 sex.

18           3.2     Defendant knew or should have known of the harassment and failed to act  
19 reasonably to prevent it. On the contrary, the defendant ratified the injury by its response.

20           3.3     This hostile work environment was so severe and pervasive as to affect the terms  
21 and conditions of plaintiff's employment.

22           3.4     As a result of the hostile work environment plaintiff experienced, she has suffered  
23 lost wages and other damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

#### 24                                   **B. Claim Suppression**

##### 25                                   **(Washington Law)**

26           3.5     After and because of filing a workers' compensation claim with Washington  
Labor & Industries, the defendant issued plaintiff a Personnel Action Notice.

1           3.6     As a result of these write ups, plaintiff felt that she was being retaliated against for  
2 participating in protected activities and she was forced to quit. Filing a claim for workers'  
3 compensation was a substantial factor in the defendant's retaliation and constructive discharge of  
4 plaintiff.

5                                   **C. Discrimination and Retaliation**

6           **(Washington Law Against Discrimination and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964)**

7           3.7     After and because plaintiff complained of sexual harassment, the defendant issued  
8 plaintiff two Personnel Action Notices.

9           3.8     The harassment culminated in a change in the terms and conditions of  
10 employment.

11          3.9     As a result of these write ups and the behavior of the defendant, plaintiff  
12 reasonably believed that she had no choice but to quit.

13          3.10    As a result of being forced to quit, plaintiff has suffered lost wages and other  
14 damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

15                                   **D. Wrongful Termination in Violation of Public Policy**

16                                   **(Washington Common Law)**

17          3.11    Washington has clear public policies protecting employees from sexual  
18 harassment in the workplace and termination because an employee files a claim for state benefits  
19 due to an industrial injury.

20          3.12    Plaintiff reported a workplace injury and sexual harassment.

21          3.13    As a result of defendant's actions and omissions, plaintiff was constructively  
22 discharged.

23          3.14    As a result of plaintiff's wrongful termination, she has suffered lost wages and  
24 other damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

25                                   **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

26           WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays for judgment as follows:

          (1)     Injunctive relief, including the following:



a. court-supervised improvements to the enforcement of defendant's anti-harassment and anti-retaliation policy and training of management and employees on that policy;

b. court-supervised improvements to defendant's written policy and training concerning workers' compensation and claim suppression;

c. reports to the court about claims of sexual harassment, workers' compensation, or retaliation, and defendants' actions in relation to such claims for two years following the entry of judgment; and

d. conspicuous posting of employee's rights regarding harassment and retaliation under state and federal law, employer's policy, and anti-retaliation protections.

(2) Compensatory damages in the form of the following: back pay; front pay; emotional distress and other nonpecuniary and general damages; pecuniary losses; and a gross-up for tax consequences;


(3) Punitive damages;

(4) Attorney's fees and costs; and

(5) For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Dated this 4<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2018

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